NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

A Desperate Defence of Savannah Recommended.

Famine Prices and Military Despotism in New Orleans.

Dissatisfaction at the Surrender of Island No. 10.

FEELING IN VIRGINIA

THE DAMAGE TO THE MERRIMAC.

The Secession Cause Dark and Gloomy.

The Union Army Held Up as Model for Imitation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. &c.,

of Affairs in New Orleans-The Beauties of Martial Law. at must be the condition of things in the Crescen

City may be judged from the following advertisements:-

City may be judged from the following advertisements:

[From the New Orleans Delta, April 4.]

AMENDED TARIPP BY THE PROVOST MARSHALS.

The following is the amended tariff by which is to be regulated, from the date hereef, until other wise ordered, the sate of the articles therein mentioned:

BERF ON FOOT.

First quality, not to exceed. 12 cents per pound. Second quality, 8 cents per pound. Second quality, 8 cents per pound. Third quality, 8 cents per pound. Becond class, comprising to loss and ribs, not to exceed. 20 cents per pound. Becond class, round, rumpand chuck, not to exceed. 1236

Third class, neck, shoulder and checks, not to exceed. Scents per pound. FORK.

Third class, nock, shoulder and cheeks, not to exceed. S cents per pound. FORK.

On foot, gross, not to exceed. 11 cents per pound. By retail. 20 cents per pound. Green meat, hcg round, at wholesale, not to exceed. 24 cents per pound. Green meat. 4 per round, at retail, not to exceed. 26 cents per pound. Hams and sides, at wholesale, not to exceed. 28 cents per round.

Extra double, at wholesale, not to exceed. \$17 per barrel. Extra double, by the barrel. 18 per barrel. Superfine, at wholesale. 14 per barrel. Superfine, by the barrel 15 per barrel. 17 per barrel. 18 per barrel. 19 per barrel.

First quality.....

Western hay, not to exceed...

Whoat,

2 50 per bushel.

BALT.

Liverpool fine, wholesale, not to ex'd. \$5 per 100 weight.

Liverpool coarse, wholesale, not to exeed... 7 cents per pound.

Liverpool coarse, etail,

24 per 100 weight.

Liverpool coarse, retail,

35 per 100 weight.

Packing salt, wholesale,

S3 per 100 weight.

Small retailers in lard are allowed an advance not to exceed 25 per cent, and small retailers in flour 15 per cent.,

P. SOULE.

H. M. SPOFFORD,

CYPRIEN DEPOUR,

H. D. OGDEN,

N. TREPAGNIER.

New Oblears, March 20, 1862.

New ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.

New ORLEANS, NAPICE 90, 1892.

LOUD CALLS FOR OLD IRON, ETC.
[From the New Orleans Beita, April 4.]

Committee on Public Safety, J.

New ORLEANS, March 29, 1862.

New ORLEANS, March 29, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. John P. Moore, at the Alabama Cotton Frees, corner of Tehoupitoulas and Retim streets, is appointed by the committee, and recognized by the Commanding General of this Department, agent to receive all oid iron, brain, esper, bells, and other metals.

Contributed by planters and other citizens for the use ibuted by planters and other citizens for the use of

contributed by managed on the charge of all such on the charge of all such the such that the charge of all such the receipt thereof to the donors.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

Committee of Public Salett, I New Ordeless, March 22, 1862. In Notice is hereby given to planters and other citizens wishing to denate cld iron, opper, brais, lead or bells to our government, that the stramer Salie Robinson, Capt. Jos. Saliba, has been chartered by this committee to bring such donations to the city. Neither the Confede-rate nor State government have any agents whatever in the country to purchase such articles. GEU. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF PIEJE SAFETY, E.

COMMITTEE OF PIEJE SAFETY, I.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1862.
Notice is hereby given to planters and other person donating old iron to the government, that the bottoms old major keilles, grate bors, and all iron that has been bed burns, being worthless, should not be sent to the city.

GEO. C. LAWRASON, Secretary.

ALL MONEY COLLECTIONS SUSPENDED.

From the New Orleans Beita, April 4.]

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 63.

HEADQCASTERS, DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
CONDEDERATE STATES OF ARRIVES,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 20, 1862.

12. All process from any court of law or equity, in the parishes of Orleans and Jefforson, for the ejection of the families of soldiers now in the service of the government either on land or water, for rent past due, is hereby suspended, and no such collections shall be forced until further orders. By command of

Major General LOVELL.

J. G. Pickerr, Assistant Adjutant General. From the New Orleans Delta, April 4.

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 12.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NO. 1, Headquarters, Department No. 1, Corresponding to AMERICA.

Mercafters of Corresponding to AMERICA.

Hereafters of exemptions from military duly will be allowed permanently, except in the case of minors or person physically enable to do service. Applications for the release of those-negaged upon more for the government must be made to this department in the form of certificates from the awards of foremen of the shops, when an order will be issued to the commanding officer of the camp to which the applicant belongs to grant a furfound of a certain number of days, which can only be renewed by a subsequent certificate and order from these head quarters.

Arien.

Hy command of Major General LOVELL

J. G. Pickert, Assistant Adjutant General. WHITE 4 4 TORERS ON STEAMBOATS NOT ALLOWED.

nters of steambasts engaged in trade are bereby cont latting white men as deek hands, and are of lichunge at once such as may now be employed

The captains, etc. ha, instea, carpenters, pilots and engineers are the only while men to be employed on such boats.

N. Trepognier.

N. Soulo.

G. Dufour.

H. M. Spofford.

11. D. Ogden.

SURVEILLANCE OVER TRAVELLERS (From the New Orleans Delta, April ROPES TO STRAMBOATS.

All steamers and other vessels leaving the port of Ne All teamers and other vessels seaving the port of Net Orleans, via the Massassippi river, are hereby notified that lightheam McIlheevy, in the First district, are a posited inspector of river passports. The inspector will be made at the wharf or in the stream, at the open of the inspector, immediately before the departure

opining of steamers and others who take away passen

CYPRIEN DUFOUR, Provost Marshal, Second district.

FIGURE 18 NOW OFFERN BETTE APPLICABLE OF STREET OF STREET

who will be exempted for a given number of days. Whenever a man is discharged his exemption will be returned to this office and will be reported to the captain of his militia beat. Exemptions will be renewed at intervals of from ten to thirty days, depending upon the sature of the work or government contract on which they are ex-

27. Should parties precure exemptions for persons not actually in their employment, or fail to return to duty any person discharged by them, their exemptions and those of their employes will be withdrawn.

By command of Major General LOVELL.

Ed. A. Palfriet, Major and A. A. General. CONFEDERATE NOTES FORCED UP TO PAR VALUE.

[From the New Orleans Delta, April 4.]

BOARD OF PROVOST MARSHAIS,

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1862.

The traffic in gold and silver against the notes of the
Confederate States of America is hereby expressly pro-

Confederate States of America is hereby expressly pro-hibited.

Delinquents will be visited by prompt and severe pun-N. Trepagnier, H. M. Spofford, Cyprien Dufour,

BOARD OF PROVEST MARSHALE.

All traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, shall be held are acts of hostility against the government, and will be dealt with summarily.

P. Soule.

Geo. Garr.
V. Burthe.
H. D. Ogden.
N. Trensmier. Y. Soule.
V. Burthe.
H. M. Spollord,
N. Trepagnier.

Mistakes of the Rebel Neval Department.

[Extract from the Atlanta Confederacy, March 23.]

The grand achievement of the Virginia ram has completely electrified our citizens. The defeat at Fort Doneson has been swallswed up by the glorious news from Hampton Roads. The probability is that the women's gunboat fund will be dovoted to the construction of a ram for our harbor. How much better it would have been had our Navy Department ordered the building of ironclad rams, instead of the light gunboats, which are much inferior to the Northern built. Had they done so, how easy it would be to open the ports of Charleston, Savanzab, Mobile, New Orleans, &c. Lot us hope they will profit by the la e success of the Virginia. There is a strong pressure here in facts of an appressive policy, the adoption of which would infuse new vigor throughout the confederacy. This policy, it is thought, Beauregard will imaginate. should be defeat the enemy at Corinth or elsewhere. Mistakes of the Rebel Naval Department.

where.

What Must Be Done at Savannah, Ga.

From the Savannah Republican.

To the From the Savannah Republican.

Fort Pulaski has fallen, and the enemy doubtless feels that it will require but a brief, energetic struggle for Savannah to drop, like fruit that is ripe, into his detested hands. Shall this expectation be gratified or disappointed? We believe it rests with ourselves alone to settle the question, as we will.

We cannot see that Pulaski has given the enemy any particular advantage that they did not possess before, as they have had control of much of the river above that work for some months past. They can now bring in heavier vessets, it is true, but with the limited channel for them to operate in, if they can whip as at all, they have gumbate of light draught sufficient to accomplish the talk.

We have not consulted with military men on the practicability of defending ourselves, nor do we care to do it. This is not that we are wanting in respect for their opinious, but from the conviction that it is our duty to fight to the last ditch and to the last man, before we give up the struggle. These are our homes, this is Georgia soil, and whatever the odds may be, we should be reedy to dispute the passage of the enemy with our lives, for life is worthless under the food dominion that is sought to be extended over us. Freemen or slaves—who will hesitate which of the two to choose, or to lay down his life rather than bow his neck to the heel of an abolition oppressor?

It appears to us that we have some peculiar advan-

hesitate which of the two to choose, or to lay down his infer rather than bow his neck to the heel of an abolition oppresser?

It appears to us that we have some peculiar advantages in the remaining portion of the struggle—at least that the two sides approach nearer to an equality than at any former period of the tight. In the first place we would exercise the utmost vigilance, and under no directions allow the enemy to plant a shore battery higher up the river than those already constructed. The river banks on the Carolina side and the islands opposite to Thunderboit and Causton's Bluff should be carefully watched and strongly guarded.

Approaches by land being cut off the river is left as the only medium of attack. That is narrow, and but few vessels can light abroast. We have strong batteries protected chiefly by earthworks, and with guns equal to the best in the service. The steel pointed signs, so destructive when directed against masonry, have no peculiar advantages in a contest with mud fortifications. We are therefore of the opinion, and we give it with all due respect and humility, that if the batteries are well fought—fought as Gorgians should light then—Georgians threatened with political chains and slavery—that the commy will seeper be able to datan a point with his ships within shelling range of toms. Let our fire from all directions be concentrated upon the foremest vessels, and we cannot see what is to prevent us from sinking enough of them to completely block up the channel and then ensure and the productions are concentrated upon the foremest vessels, and we cannot see what is to prevent us from sinking enough of them to completely block up the channel and then ensure and the search and then ensure and the search and then ensure and the search and then ensure and all things, lei our troops remember that there

then to compiletely bleck up the channel and then eable us to drive our the rest that shall come within range of our guns.

Above all things, lei our troops remember that there works are the barriers between the enemy and ourselves. Let them never be abandonedes long as reinforcements can be supplied to man the guns. We must not be alraided being killed. Glorious is the death neurred in antruggle against oppression, and worse than ten thousand deaths await us if we should fail. Let us remember that the reputation of Georgia is entrusted to our keeping, and that the fate of an empire, which, if successful in this revolution, is destined to become the most glorious upon which the sun of Heaven has ever shone, is, to a very important extent, committed to cur hands. Georgia subduest, well may the rest of her sister Confederates translet for their fate!

Lot energy, vigor, determination, unfiniching resolve, mark all our movements for the future; and, not least, let harmony and hearty co-operation characterize the conduct of all—leaders and met—on whom this great work of redemption and liberty has devolved. All hearts thus animated and all arms thus nerved, there need be no such word as fail.

From the New Orleans loits, April 4.]

No little doubt and anxiety exist in this city in reference to the movements and whereabouts of the enemy's Gulf fleet. One moment it is reported that the number of tederal ships is increasing at the head of the passes, the next that all but four or five have disappeared. We the next that all but four or five have disappeared. We have reason to believe that about the same force is in the river below as was there a few days ago. At all events, we do not think that Gen. Lovell, who is thoroughly apprised of the situation below, and extremely active in his arrangements concerning it, entertains the behef that the enemy has evacuated the mouth of the river. Certainly the enemy's presence has not been without meaning. It is very probable that he meditates a simultaneous attack upen forts Jackson and Philip and Port Pile, and well attempt to reduce at the same time our river and our lake defences. The reasons why he should hasten to attack are obvious, if he means to attack. Warm weather he rapidly approaching, and the deadly heat of the Gulf and lake coasts, combined with pestilence, will soon commit more ravages in his expeditions than a dozen bettles would. He must strike early or his arm will be peralyzed. He may make a few faint demonstrations, a few tentative approaches; but in a short time he must strike in earnest, if he intends to strike. He evidently dreads the encounter, but he must meet it, or he mist retire with a confession of failure. Within a wook the light for the city on the river and the lakes may commence. Let our people face the prospect with firm nerves and cool, unflinching determination.

Fremont's Movements.

Fromont's Movements.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

Headquarters Fortt-spril Virginia Registery, }

Gries Courty, Va., April 15., 1862.

Gen. John Charles Frement arrived at Fayette Court House on Tuesday, Sin inst. Marching orders had been issued to the troops there statemed previous to his arrival; and on Thursday morning the forces moved on Ralbigh Court House. In a little time you may look out for John Charles, for had roads, mire and rain will not stop him long. He thinks he can move an army in these mountains as easily as he and Rit Carson would march a mule train in California; but if he don't look sharp he'll strike a song.

This regiment has just got through a severe winter campaign, and I tell you we caught it—it only rained and snowed twenty-seven consecutive days. SERGEANT.

This regiment has just got through a severe winter campaign, and I tell you we caught it—it only rained and snowed twenty-seven consecutive days. SERGEANT.

The Union Feeling in Virginia Developing Itaelf.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

Montone Courty, Va., April 11, 1862.

Ramor magain rife that the Yankees are, or have been, in Monroe county, near Pack's Ferry. Rum r had the number from seventy five to six hundred upon this side of New river. The most reliable report is that seventy five crossed over the river and came to a church in that neighborhood, while three hundred were encamped on the river side a few miles distant. They robbed a good many of our people, took some prisoners, amongst the number named was a Mr. Canderart, who had been arrested by the confederates some time since and discharged. It is said the Yankees discharged him. Also three Messrs. Pack and a Mr. Coles. It is said that the Hutchinsons, who lived in the farms settlement, and whose loyality to the State has been suspected, went over to the Yankees, with a Mr. Lowis Crawford and a Mr. Smith. Smith is a son of a local Methodist preacher, who is under indictment, I believe, for treason.

It is also said that a man by the name of Wheeler, who had a brother killed a few years ago by one Buckler or Buckland, has joined the Yankees, is a captain and on last Sanday went to Buckland's with a posse of zent, took him own at hung him, left him hanging until Monday, when they took him down and buried him. Buckland was tried for the killing of Wheeler, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the panitentiary. He served two years of the time, and was then pardoned. A great many thought at the time of the triai that Buckland ought to have been sequitted.

The militia are gathering at their different places of rendexvolus in goodly numbers. One of the recusant ones, who utterly refused to go, and score he scould disclosed to go, and score he scould doe here to be a supported to t

MONROE COUNTY, Va., April 14, 1862.
Rumor has it that the Yankees are reinforcing. Three thousand are said to be at Col. Tempkins', this side of Gauley Bridge, and two thousand at Fayettaville. The Pierpoint government having included Monroe, Greenier, Pocahentas and Mercer in their new State, it is said the Yankees are to send a force sufficient to subjugate us. After they get possession of these counties, then they will take a vote of the people whether they will belong to the new State or to the old. Of course the vote will to keen—if taken at all—by the voters being compelled by

will take a vote of the people whether they will belong to the new State or to the old. Of course the vote will be taken—if taken at all—by the voters being compelled by the force of arms to go to the polls. We do hope that something will be done for us by the government before it be too late.

It seems strange that our cavalry, who are stationed at Princeton, permitted the Yankees to come into Monroe. They have been stationed in that region all the winter. I was mistaken in my former communication in stating that a man named coles had been taken prisoner. He went to the Yankees of his coun accord, and, in command with some more Union men, led the enemy into Monroe. There are a good many trutter in this county, and tohy they are suffered to go at large I am unable to say. It is high time they were made to leave for a more congenial atmosphere.

Rebel editors are very slow to believe that Island No. 10, with all its garrison and munitions of war, has surrendered to the Union forces. The rebel Cabinet preserves a profound silence on the subject, which fairly agonizes the "knights of the quilt" in Secresia, and they are loudly calling out for official information regarding it. We give a sample of their invocations:—

We give a sample of for omean information regarding it.

[From the Petersburg Express, April 10.]

We call upon them now to say whether they have received any information about the capture of the island, and, if they have, to publish it, so that we can compare the two accounts and arrive in this way at something like a correct conception of the reality. We do not ask them for any information that would be improper for them to give. We ask only for what pertains to a public event that has occurred, and which is known to all Yankendom in the exagerated details in which it has been presented before them. Island No. 10 has either been taken by the enemy in the way they say it has, or it has not been taken. It has either been evacuated by our troops, or it has not been evacuated. It is believed that the government in Richmond has the means of removing all doubt on these points, and as we cannot for the life of us see any objection to a candid disclosure by them of the facts which they may be in possession of, we hope that they will give them to the public without further delay.

that they will give them to the public without further delay.

A Rebel Growl at the Surrender of Island No. 10.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 4.]

The circumstances connected with the surrender of this position, with all its guns, ammunition, &c., are humiliating in the careme. The daily bulletin from Island No. 10 for many days represented that the caemy, after an incessant bombardment of many hours, had infected no injury. We were constantly assured that the place was impregnable, and that the enemy naver could pass it. Brigadier General Makall assumed command of the post on the 5th in a flaming order, in which he prenounced himself a "General maile by Beauregard—a General selected by Generals Beauregard and Bragg." Two days afterwards the Island was surrendered, and along with it, according to the federal Commodore Foots, seventy cannon, varying from 32 to 100-ponders, rifled. He adds:—"The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers aftent have fallen into our (their) hands." The Commodore says that the works were "creeted with the highest engineering skill," wore "of great strength, and, with their natural advantages, would have been unpregnable, if defended by men," he chooses to say "fighting for a better cause." It may be that Foote desired to magnify his own achievement by representing the place as stronger than it really was; but, then, dad not our own accounts, and the vain toasting of the Memphis telegraphs, make the defences just as strong and impregnable of the famed island No. 10, which has furnished so many paragraphs for telegraphing.

But even the surrender meed not have carried necessarily along with it the ammunition and the boats. Could they not have been destroyed? Why add all this and the provisions to the new present of cannon to the federalists? Our gifts of cannon have been quite munificent—een to imporrighting ourselec—and we need not add so liberally

The Shiloh Battle.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

An efficial despatch received yesterday from Corinth states that the reports of the several commanders show that in the engagement at Shiioh our troops captured and brought in fourteen pieces of the enemy's artillery and twenty-five stand of colors. The number of prisoners taken exceeds three thousand.

Terrible Firing of the Monitor.

Speaking of the damage to the Merrimae in her fight with the Monitor, the Richmond Dispatch says:

In some places—from the heat and weight of the shot-the plates were weided together. In other places the plates were weided together. In other places the plates were weided together. In other places the plates were broken, but not broken through, and the damage was repaired by taking off the injured plates and putting on others. Heavyone, which was made of cast from, was broken when she ray into the Camberland, but she supplied herself with a better one.

Lacties on the Cumberland.

[From the New Orleans iteits, April 4.]

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express learns that there was a party on board the Cumberland the night before she was sunk. This, doubtless, accounts for the screams of ladies on board, which were heard by our mea on the Virginia.

"Triumph" of the Rebels.
[From the Norfolk Day Book. April 4.]
The boast of the Yankees that the capture at Fort
Donelson of great numbers and varieties of arms has
curtailed to an effective degree our resources is entirely
false. Although the loss of the arms fell heavily upon
us, there are enough resources in the confederacy, particuthere are enough resources in the confederacy, particu-rily at this time, to supply the wants of an army twice large as that now in the field. Our so-called reverses Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are rather the re-dit of a change of policy indicated in the irresident's essage than the proof of the superiority of our enemy, id, though several thousand men have been captured at

message than the proof of the seperiority of our enemy, and, though several thousand men have been captured at Fort Bonelson, we are to-day stronger than we were when Fort Henry was in our possession.

In the first place we are in a concentrated position, near the source of supplies and in a country where foxces can be hirriedly concentrated for any effort, and where they are being concentrated.

In the second place our enemy is necessarily weakened as the length of the distance between their armies and their source of supplies increases. We were weak in our former lines because we were unconcentrated. When we fell back it was not, as is gonerally supposed, to a land desolated and robbed of all its produce; on the contarty, it was upon a country which had produced a large crop of corn, wheat and cattle, and from which we had not previously drawn any other supplies.

not previously drawn any other supplies.

Object of the North—Organization of the Northern Armies Proposed as a Model to the South.

In one of its leaders the Richmond Examiner says that the object of the North in the present war is to suppress the South, and, provided that object be subserved, there is no care whatever. West Point gets the credit, and whether Lincoln wins the reputation of a Carnot, Pitt, Mariborough and Napoleon all in one.

It is for that purpose that the federal government has united the achoic North, brought an army of half a million of men into the field and swelled the proportions of the war far beyond any expectation of the world.

But the North has done more; it has established equality in the army, and there is not an efficer or private who does not feel that the door is wide open to his promotion formeril; and not a general who, if unfortunate enough not to have enjoyed a military education, is paralyzed by the consciousness that hard fighting and energy will bring him into executive consure.

The article ends by saying—It is for the South to judge whether these asseverations in regard to the North-

Gloomy Prospect for the Rebels.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, March 30.]

A Dr. Banks, residing in Savannah, Ga., having just returned from a tour to Richmond, our brave Colonel Armstrong went to inquire from him what the news was.

"Oh, Colonel," said he, we are whapped on all sides," everything looks dark and gloomy for us. McCulloch and Price are killed, Columbus and Manassas are evacuated, and hell is to pay everywhere?"

The same doctor added that the Yankoes would have to kill the last Southern gentleman before they could be conquered. "It is not," said he to the Colonel, "the negro question which is now mosted—it is to know whether the Puritian or Cavalier is to rule this continent. For fifteen years we have been preparing for it, and the Pankees cannot expect to destroy in a day what we have taken so long to prepare."

A "Yankee" Prisoner Wishes to Save Haman Life, and is Refused the Privilege.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 12.]

Dispussion Case of Disowning.—A son of Mr. John M. Francisco, Commissioner of the Revenue for Jefferson ward, maned Edward, while playing pesterday, about eleven o'clock, between a pile of lumber and the edge of the dock, in the rear of the Confederate States military prison, on Twentieth street, accidentally lost insteading pad foil into the water. His companions were too small to renearly assessment, and the base present who were capable were too selfish to expose their lives in an endeavor to get him out, and he finally sank to the bottom, not, however, before one of the Fankee prisoners had carneally solicited perout, and he finally sank to the bottom, not, however, be foreone of the Fanker prisoners had carnedly solicited per-missions to recore the devening lad, and been refused the privilege by the party in charge of his person at the moment, if we know the name of this Yankee we would give that he might at least receive the thanks due to all who mean well. The father of the little boy learned of the disaster after it had occurred some time, and was nearly overwhelmed with grief at the loss of his son.

From the Richmond Cotton. (From the Rechmond Dispatch, April 19.)
A correspondent of the Economic, writing from Charleston under date of April 2, says that three trousand bales of coston were shipped from that port during the pro-

coding week. This cotton goes to the West Indies, where the Yankees bey it, and thus supply their own mills in spite of all we can do. Will Congress adjourn without passing some law to put an end to this crying evil?

The New Confederate Flag.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, April 9.)
The Joint Committee on Flag and Scal of the two houses of Congress has not yet reported, but we are in formed has agreed upon a design of the national emblem and will perhaps report to-day. The following description of this new design we have obtained from a reliable source:— On a field gales (red) a saltier, argent (white), with a Roman shield (in the centre), azure (blue) charged with a sun in full glory, or yellow.

Mortality Among the Soldiery at Norfolk.

(Correspondence of the Patersburg Express.)

Mortality Among the Soldiery at Norfolk.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

Norsoux, April 18, 1862.

A fire broke out in Portsmouth at about nine o'clock last evening, consuming two unoccupied buildings on Peters and Reid's wharf.

Considerable mortality has prevailed among the militia from abroad encamped in this vicinity, though from no local cause, deaths in every instance, it is believed, having been caused by black measles, the worst type of that intridious disease. Many of the victims, it is easid, left their beds and comfortable homes to brave the discomforts and dangers of camp life.

The telegraph wires on the Eastern Shore continue to be mysteriously severed on most malapropes occasions.

be mysteriously severed on most malapropos occasions.

The Union Feeling in North Carolina.
[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]
Surpoux, April 18, 1862.

The account given in your paper of to-day by your South Mills correspondent of the course pursued by the vandals in the vicinity of Elizabeth City is enough to excite the feelings of every man and woman in the whole country. It is painful to learn that all along the coast of North Carolina there are persons who welcome the invaders and encourage them in their wicked ratios. Until we can put an end to such encouragement, we thall have trouble at every point where the enemy can possibly gain a feeting.

Nothing exciting about Suffolk. About nine o'clock last night heavy and long continued firing was heard over on the peninsula. We cannot imagine here what it could mean at that hour of the night.

All eyes are now turned towards the peninsula.

PROCK.

Rebel Movements in Western Virginia.
[From the Petersburg Express, April 19.]
The Staunton Spectator says that the forces which we have had stationed through the winter on the Alleghany Mountain have been moved eastward to the Shenandeah Mountain. As soon as our forces changed their location the enemy took possession of Monterey, the county seat of Highland county, with a force of four thousand. It is since reported that the enemy has advanced to McDowell, ten unless cast of Monterey

Rebei Accounts from Gen. Mitchel's Col-

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

LYNCHBURG, April 18, 1862.

The Ricxwille Register has a despatch dated Bridgeport, 16th inst., which states that neither Decatur nor
Decatur bridge had been taken. There were only 3,000
Yankers at Huntaville, the balance having fallen back.
The steamboat Lockout was not taken, but is at Gunteraville, untouched.

The steamhoat Lookout was not taken, but is at our terswile, untouched.

A man just from Nashville says that the enemy are removing their stores, sick and cannon over the river to Edgeneid.

Only two bridges were burnt on the Memphis and Charleston Bailroad. Our pickets went to Beliefunte last night, and saw no enemy. From the best information received, it is probable they have gone back to Hunts-

Planufactories at the South.

De Bow's Review, in its last number, states that the following manufactories have been established at the South since the commencement of the war. At Lyachburg, Va., an envelope factory, and blacking, match and hat factories. At Abington, Tenn., large sait works, and several iron forges and a furnace. In Portsmouth, Va., founderies for the manufacture of rifled cannon and revolving pistois; also sash, door and wagon factories. In Louisa and Albemarie eight or ten large tanneries. In Louisa per day, and a linseed oil mill, which turns out 1,000 lbs. per day, and a linseed oil mill, which makes 300 gallous per day. In Greensboro, N. C., manufactories for gans, pistois, shoes, addies, &c., and in Monroe, domestic cioths, pistois and bowie knives. Many others are enumerated, but these are the principal ones.

iFrom the Richmond bispatch, March 30.]
The Richmond Dispatch of March 30 publishes the copy of a pass given to a faily whose husband had to fise into Maryland to prevent being pressed into the rebel army. His wife, desiring to cross the river and get some money, received this pass.—

Mas. McFantas—Pass. Promises forever to forsake her husband, and never to return to him again, unless he crusses the Polumae, acknowledges his errors, and becomes a leyal subject to the Southern confederacy.

O. W. FOSDICK, Provost Marchal.

Descritors.

In the advertising columns of the secession newspapers—more particularly those of New Orleans—we notice many-rewards offered for the return of conscripts who have descrited from the rebel ranks. Most of these descrites are foreigners, a large preponderance being Irigh.

Irish. [From the New Orleans Dolta, April 4.]

One Russiand Doltars Reward.—The following men are deserters from the Confederate States gunboat Warrior. A reward of \$50 each will be given for their arrest and delivery on board of this vessel, or to Major Genoral Lovell, at headquarters:—

James Kelly, Irish, aged 30 years, 5 feet 103/2 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes and dark hair.

James Gaynor, Irish, aged 31 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, hair shightly gray.

J. A. STEVENSON, Captain of Warrior.

Miscellancous Items.

"The Life of James W. Jackson, of Alexandria," who killed the lamented Colonel Elleworth, is announced as having jost been published in Richmond. The work will be sold for the benefit of Jackson's family. The Twenty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers is the first regiment from that State to re-enlist for the war. It is 1,250 strong and is efficiend as follows:— Colonel—James H. Lanc. Loutenant Colonel—— Lowe. Major—Samuel D. Lowe.

The Mobile Register and Advertiser office was well re-presented at Shikin, there being one printer killed and three wounded from that office.

An accident occurred on the Atlanta and West Point

An accident occurred on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad on Friday morning. There were soldiers on the train. A Mr. Green, of Tennessee, was killed, and about twenty-six slightly wounded.

Ten thousand volunteers have been removed from Pensacola and Mobile to Join Beauregard, and, their places are to be filled by the militia. The besilices part of Mobile presents a deserted and desoute appearance. Nearly all the places of business are closed and their preprietors of the beauty of the state o

all the places of Tushicas are closed and the places of to the wars.

The Eighth regiment of Georgia Volunteers has made a donation of \$2,492 50 to the sufferers by the Charleston fire. The whole sum raised for this purpose is \$341,010 of which \$100,600 was given by the State of Georgia. ALREAGE LEAD.—The Tuscumbia Constitution notices samples of lead ore taken from mines in Lawrence coun-ty, nearly pure. The cultor learns that any quantity has been found, and calls the attention of the government to

the fact.

Rev. P. P. Smith, of Florida, in a letter to the Scuthern Christian Advocate, of Charleston, says that the painters in Florida are hauling their cotton into the open fields, away from their bourses, to burn it, if the Yankeer should approach.

An old brast church bell, of coosiderable size, bearing the words "York county in Virginia, 1725," has bear

An old brass church bell, of considerable size, hearing the words "York county, in Virgina, 1725," has been received at the Virginia Armory, from York county, as a present to the State, from Dr. John Mayo.

Adjutant General S. R. Gist, of South Carolina, has been appointed to a Brigadier Generalship in the Confederate provisional army.

The Lynchburg Republican has it, upon reliable authority that General Floyd, with his compand, has been

rate provisional army.

The Lynchburg Republican has it upon reliable authority, that General Floyd, with his command, has been ordered to Knorville, Teno.

Colonel J. J. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, has declined the appointment of Brigadier General, recently tendered him by the President.

Lieutenant Wilson, of Graves' battery, captured at Fort Donelson, reached Corinth on the 20th aft, having escaped from Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. In a published statement he says the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase are clothed well, but fed badly. He represents a unanimity of feeling in the North with reference to the rebellion, but met with many sympathicers in Southern Indiana, some of achine affords him facilities for reaching Kentucky.

Lautemant O'Neal, of the Confederate army, was about and killed a few days since near Savannah by one of his own pickets, who mistock him for a Union officer.

John L. Porter, Confederate States may alcontractor, is out in a letter vindicating his claims as the originator and constructor of the Merrimac. In It he takes issue with the Secretary of the Navy, who, it seems, has failed to award him the proper credit for his invention.

The church bells of Frederickaburg, weighing in the aggregate four thousand five hundred pounds, enough to make a battery of six field picces, have been tendered to the government.

The Richmond Dispatch, fluding all kinds of disinfectants scarce, recommends a mixture of plaster of commerce and coal tar as a substitute. The same paper complains that it is almost impossible to purchase marketting sufficient for the most credinary meal, which it attributes in a great measure to the numerous worthiese shiuplasters paimed off upon the vouders.

sufficient for the most ordinary meal, which it attributes in a great measure to the numerous worthless shisplasters paimed off upon the venders.

As Leutenant liavis was firing a double barreled shot gon, a few days since, at Athens, Tenn., the weapon rebounded, striking him in the face, literally tearing his head to pieces and skilling him instantly.

Both houses of the rebel Congress have adopted a resolution thanking the women of the South for their energy and zeal in furnishing contributions to the soldiers. On Monday last the fallout Grey, stationed at the Navai Hospital, were presented with a beautiful silk flag, trimmed with heavy silk fringe, by the ladies of Portsmonth.

outh.
A heavy rain storm passed over Middle Georgia on the A heavy rain storm passed over Middle Georgia on the list met. Every railroad running towards Macon, except the Macon and Western, was washed away in places. Stuart, Buchanan & Co., of Saltville, Virginia, advertise that they can now supply enough salt to prevent suffering among the people.

Lee Mallory is exhibiting a moving panorama in Richmond of the war. Among the illustrations is one of the battle of Mannesus.

A citizen of Richmond proposes that \$100.000,000 be raised by subscription, with which to purchase a navy from Europe.

Provent Marchal Parham gives notice that all buckstering is absolutely prohibited within the Norfolk military sizifict.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Straight Republican Caucus-Raymond on the Anxious Seat-A Disposi-tion Not to Sign the Union Address-Congressional Apportionment—Reorganization of the Militia—Public Defence—New York Tax Levy—Health Bill and Broadway Railroad—The Canal Gunboat Bill Approved by the Governor, &c.

ALEANY, April 22, 1802.

The straight republicans assembled in caucus last evening after the adjournment of the Houses. It appears that there was quite an extensive feeling not called the control of th ALRANY, April 22, 1862. o sign the address and resolutions agreed upon at the Legislative caucus on last Friday evening. There was a general whisper about that only a half a dozen straight republicans would append their names to that document. A caucus was therefore called to drill them into line. They assembled in the Assembly Library and talked the matother Weed republicans from the strong republican coun-ties of the West, opposed it strongly, declaring that a union would do them no good; besides, they were not sent here to make parties and platforms, and that they would be laughed at when they returned home.

A like feeling seemed to pervade the caucus to a con-siderable extent. No person present raised any particular objection to the address as it stood, but there was a

strong feeling against the union.

Mr. Raymond all this time was apparently on the anxious seat. He made one of his characteristic appeals for the republicans to stand by the action of the caucus. The union movement was inaugurated at Syracuse la fail. State officers and members had been elected under that movement who had stood by them through, out, and he thought it their duty to continue the union, and let all who desired unite with them. He made an earnest appeal, evidently laboring under At this stage of the proceedings, Senator Cook and

several others left the room. Mr. Pryne soon after came into the room, and his advice was asked. He replied that he had no advice to give; but, in his decisive and impulsive manser, stated that he should unhesitatingly append his name to the document. This gave courage to some who were wavering. Mr. Reddington said he would sign it; others came to the same conclusion, and Mr. Raymond's countenance at once expressed great relief. The indications were when they adjourned that about four-fifths of the straight republicans would sign the decument. Mr. Raymond has been quite busy to-day in urging members to sign it. Many are yet holding out.

The Apportionment bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee last night was agreed upon by both Houses to-day by a handsome majority. The apportionment is as feilews:—

as fellows:—
Diet.

1-Suffolk, Queens and Richmond counties.
2-Towns of Kings county, and the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

3-The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Ninetcenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

4-The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of New York.

5-The Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of New York.

6-The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of New York.

7—The Eleventh and Seventeenth wards of the city of New York.

8—The Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty first wards of the city of New York.

9—The Twelfth, Ninetcenth, and Twenty-second wards of the city of New York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's islands.

10—Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.

11—Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

12—Counties of Putchess and Columbia.

13—Counties of Uniter and Greene.

14—Counties of Rensealeer and Washington.

16—Counties of Rensealeer and Wastren.

17—Counties of Eranklin and St. Lawrence.

18—Counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.

19—Counties of Delaware, Otsego and Chenango.

20—Counties of Delaware, Otsego and Herkimer.

21—Counties of Oswego and Madison.

22—Counties of Oswego and Madison.

23—Counties of Oswego and Madison.

24—Counties of Caruga, Wayne and Seneca.

-Counties of Oswego and Madisco.
-Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.
-Counties of Cayuga, Wayne and Soncea.
-Counties of Ontario, Yates and Livingston.
-Counties of Brooms, Tompkins, Tioga and Schuyler.
-Counties of Chemung, Stuben, and Alleghany.
-Counties of Monroe and Orleans.
-Counties of Ningara, Genesee and Wyoming.

30—County of Eric.
31—Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautanqua.
The balance of the morning session of the Assembly was taken up in third reading of bills and concurring

The balance of the morning session of the Assembly was taken up in third reading of bills and concurring with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments to the bill providing for the reorganization of the militia were concurred in by a large vote. The measure only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The Senate passed lifteen or twenty bills and concurred in the Assembly amendments to several others. There was a sort of cleaning up arrangement in that body all the morning. The report of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill was concurred in. Some time was spent in the Committee of the Whole on the Public Defence bill; but progress being reported, it does not look very favorable to its passage this session, which is now rapidly drawing to its close, and will not extend beyond tomorrow mean, it it does past midnight to night.

The county tax levy was reported complete this morning and ordered to a third reading. The city levy was referred back to the New York delegation, with power to report complete, and will be reported this evening. The Health bill seems to be quietly sleeping by common consent, and will hardly kick again. It may, however, be moved, as the Broadway Railroad was in the Assembly last evening, just for the purpose of allowing some of the members to put themselves on record against it who have been for it heretofore. The motion to make Broadway the special order in the House last evening enabled hay mord and several others who voted for the bill at an early stage of the session to record their votes against it now, so that they can go home and say that they voted scalest it. That is all that it was moved for, and I dare an early stage of the season to record their votes against it now, so that they can go home and say that they voted against it. That is all that it was moved for, and I dare say those who changed imagine that the people are all green enough to swallow that bait.

The bill in regard to the enlargement of the locks on he canal, so as to admit of the passage of gunboats for the defence of the femiliers.

the canal, so as to admit of the passage of ganboats for the defence of the frontiers, was this afternoon approved by the Governor. A resolution passed the Senate direct-ing the Governor to send a copy to the President of the United States. The bill does not amount to anything unless the United States government decides it necessary and desirable to provide against emergencies in that

and desirable to provide sgatast emergencies in that way.

There was a spicy time in the executive session to-day. The wise men of that body have found to their satisfaction where the leak is that the proceedings get out and find their way to the Berrald. They have come to the conclusion that it either goes out through the ventilator or the windows in the dome, or eise through the all hole to the committee room. Perhaps if they should examine closely they would find a "black kitten" up there.

The committee reported on the two Brooklyn Harbor Masters—favorably to Mr. Cashow, and he was confirmed. Mr. Raymond's candidate, Mr. Jerome, was reported against, with a recommendation that he be rejected. A motion was made by Mr. Robertson to disagree with the report of the committee on that motion. The vote stood, yeas 10, nays 13, as follows:—

YEAS—Senators Bell, Bradley, Connolly, Cook, Ganson, Montgomery, Munos, Robertson, Woodruff.

Nays—Senators Angell, Hardin, Hutchinson, Little, Low, Proyn, Ramsey, Richards, Sanitor, Smith, Tobey, Truman, Yoong.

Nontgomery, Munoco, Roberson, Woodrad,
Nava—Senators Angell, Hardin, Hutchinson, Little, Low,
Proyn, Ramsey, Richards, Sanford, Smith, Todey, Truman,
Yoong.

The balance present did not vote. Mr. Jerome
was appointed by the Governor upon the personal and
urgent solicitation of Mr. Raymond. His rejection in the
Senate is looked upon here as somewhat significant.
Every democratic Senator but one that voted recorded
their votes for him. The negative rotes are all republican but two. All the other appointments were ordered
to be transmitted to the Governor approved. There
will be another executive session this evening.

There was a spicy time in the Assembly this afternoon. Mr. Taiman, from the Lobby luvestigating Committee, reported in regard to Mr. Underwood, Journal
Clerk of the last House, exculpating him from any
wrong, and asked to be continued, so as to
take additional testimony on the blance of the
sobjects referred to them. A motion was made
to disclarge the committee, which was supported by
Messrs. Pierce, Fryne and others, Mr. Pryne accusing the
committee of desiring to hold the whip and lash over the
lobby. Mr. Stetson, of the committee, replied, giving all
lands a severe raking, and forced them all to retract
their misinuations against him. There was for some
time indications of a decided storm, it finally subsided,
the committee was discharged and their testimony ordered to be printed.

The Senate, under outside pressure, held another execitive session late this afternoon. A motion was made
immediately after assembbling to reconsider the vote by
which Mr. Jerome was rejected at the former executive
session. After a short debate this motion was carried
by Sonators Folger, Low and one or two others changing
front, and the motion was carried. The question was
aken taken on confirming the nomination, which was
carried by vote of 14 to 12—not a vote to spare at that.
The vote would never have been reconsidered had it not
been for the fact that Mr. Brainard, whose place Mr.
Jerome would take, woul

of the Finance Department or the expenditures in the city of New York. It might have been better for New York if this doctrine of non-interference with local officials had been seted upon sooner by the repub-

licans.

The Comptroller's budget saves the salaries of the Common Council, and in that form has passed the Senate, and will, no doubt, be concurred in by the House tomorrow
There is but little to do in either house. The Public Defence bill is the special order in the Senate.
A final adjournment will be reached about noon to-morrow. Many of the members will leave on the night trains for home.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 22, 1862. The following bills were reported complete and ordered

The tollowing bills were reported complete and orderect to a third reading:—

The Harbor Masters bill.
To authorize William Beach and others to build piers, slips and a basin in the Twelfth wassi, Brooklyn.

Mr. Folger, in reply to an inquiry by Mr Muxson, stated that the Jadiciary Committee were unable to report on the Assembly Assessment bill this session, Bothaving time to read it.

BILLS PASED. To incorporate the U tion Home School for the children of volunteers.

of volunteers.

To amend the act is relation to the election of Coroners of Kings county.

To amend the act f r the incorporation of telegraph

To repeal part of the act to regulate the port of New York.

To encourage investments of small sums in State stocks. For the preservation of moose, deer, fish, &c. To amend the act to provide for the payment of the interest on protested canal drafts.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Congressional Apportforment bill was taken up, and the adverse vote reconsidered.

Mr. Prury moved to strike out Schoharie from the Albany district.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. Prevy showed that Albany and Schoharie were two democratic counties put together, with a population of 148,000, while Orange and Sullivan have a population of 148,000, while Orange and Sullivan have a population of only 96,000.

The Chair decided that the only question that could be put was on concurring with the report of the Conference Committee.

The report was then agreed to by a vote of 19 to 8—Messrs. Angel, Connolly, Farrar, Ganson, Hutchinson, Murphy, Praya and Robertson voting in the negative.

The bill to provide pay and subsistence, &c., for the volunteers, was passed.

Mr. Folger reported a bill to establish bulkheads and pier lines at the port of New York, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Tossey, the Governor was requested to transmit to the President a copy of the bill passed by the Legislature to adapt the canals to the defence of the North and Northwestern lakes.

On motion of Mr. Anext, Hon. James A. Bell was elected President pro tem. of the Senate for the remainder of the session.

The Three Mills Tax bill was pussed.
The following committee was appointed to examine into the assessment laws during the recess:—Messre.
Bell, Folger, Ganson, Murphy and Law.
The following bills were passed:—
To provide for the collection of demands against ships and vessels.

To provide for the organization of societies to prevent horse stealing.

Mr. Pryne's motion commending the determination of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to pay the Statedebt in coin, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Ocox referred to the Canal Committee.

Messrs. Toboy, Pruyn and Bailey were appointed a Committee of Three to examine, during the recess, the affairs of State prisons and insane asylums, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Woodrey reported the New York County Tax Lavy, which was passed.
On motion of Mr. Moxson, a resolution was adopted requiring the treasurer of the State Inebriate Asylum to rejort to the next Logislature a statement of all the affairs of the institution.

On motion of Mr. Folcon, a resolution was adopted requiring county treasurers to report at the next session,

requiring county treasurers to report at the next session, under oath, the amount of their fees, perquisites, inte-

under oath, the amount of their fees, perquisites, interest, &c.

The Senate went into executive session.

On reopening the doors the New York city Tax Levywas taken up and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cook moved to recommit, with instructions testrike out all the items not asked by the City Comptroller. Carried.

The bill was reported back as drawn by the Comptroller, and passed.

Assembly.

Albany, April 22, 1862.

The House concurred in the Sonate's amendments to the bill to enrol the militin of the State, and organize the National Guard. The bill was then finally passed, and goes to the Governor for his signature.

Mr. Committee of Nine in striking out the enacting clause of the bill regulating primary elections in New York, and to order the bill to a third realing.

Mr. Committee spoke in invor of the bill, and Messre.

SMITH, KENNY and CALLAIAN in opposition.

Mr. Committee is metion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bartlert, the adverse vote on the Susguehanna Railroad bill was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Battlærr, the adverse vote of an ossiguehanna Railroad bill was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The veto of the Governor on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was received, with a message that the Senate had passed the bill over the veto.
On motion of Mr. Bartlær, the message was laid on the table.

Mr. Alvoro them moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Excise bill.

Motion lost by 46 to 31—not two thirds.

Mr. Alvoro calied up the report of the Conference Committee on the Congressi and Apportionment bill.

Several members so lose against the bill, but the report of the committee was finally agreed to by 37 to 33, many members voting in the allimative for the sake of closing up the session.

Mr. Ely endeavored to obtain a report from the Judiciary Committee on the bill to provide for the sale of the quarantine grounds; but the House refused to entertain the motion.

The Governor submitted the report of the Commis-

ain the motion.

The Governor submitted the report of the Commissioners appointed by him last December to devise and report a plan of defence for New York harbor.

The following Senate bills were passed:—

To amend the act for the removal of the obstructiones in the outlet of the Cayoga lake channel and Seneca. river.

To amend the law relating to the United States deposited.

To amend the law relating to the United States deposition.

To amend the General Railroad law.

Mr. Anmony moved to reconsider the adverse vote on the bill to regulate the conveyance of convicts to Stateprisons. Lost.

Hences till half-past three o'clock.

The Auditor of the Canal Department sent in a report, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, stating that the amounts paid on the three passed-on contracts for the construction of canals were awarded by the Canal Appraisers. The recapitulation shows that the total amount for construction was \$2,002,185, and the Appraisers' awards \$398,280.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill—90 to 22.

Mr. Tallman, from the Committee on Privileges and Flections, made a report on the case of Mr. Underwood, late Journal Clerk of the House, exonerating him entirely from any dishenerable, or corrupt conduct.

late Journal Clerk of the House, exonerating him entirely from any dishenerable, or corrupt conduct.

A heated debate casued, during which Mr. Sranow defended the action of the committee, severely consuring those who had striven to make it a whitewashing investigation. He stated that in consequence of the extended charactor of the investigation, and partial character of the evidence, the committee begged to be excused from further report. was excused.

The Senate returned the bill to amend the Code, with a message that the Assembly amendments were non-con-

Recess till half-past seven.

were concurred in.

The conference Committee on the amendments to the Code of Procedure reported that they had agreed on a

The bill to regulate primary elections in New York came up on a third reading, and was lest. Ayes, 5; mays, 45.

Mr. Rarriert then called up the Governor's veto meesage on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The question being, shall the bill pass despite the veto of the Governor, and the same was lost by the following vote—Ayes—Awesrs. Allen, Alley, Alvord, Banks, Barry, Barlett, Benedlet, Bookstaver, Bowen, Bryan, Callahao, Childs, Church, Codidingon, Conly, Covies, A. J. Cornell, E. Cornell, Darey, Doyle, Ely, Gere, Goslin, Hale, Halsey, Harring, Home, Houghton, Joinston, Jones, Kinney, Lamont, Leimy, Loutrel, McCabe, McMullen, Maddox, Maxon, Moore, Murphy, Newkitk, O'Brien, Olyany, Peck, Fentled, Fringle, Provost, Pardy, Rice, Saxo, Schemenhorn, Scholefield, Searles, Shewood, Santh, Speaker, Tailman, Yan Brock, Wm. Thomas, Tancey, Fruman, Van Bernnerhorn, Scholefield, Saxins, Schemenhorn, Scholefield, S. Waterbury, Weatotook, Adecas, Antheny, Avery, Beadle, Swarn-Messra, Ackley, Anders, Antheny, Avery, Beadle, Swarn-Messra, Ackley, Anders, Antheny, Avery, Beadle, Howen, Harburd, Lake, Leveridge, Linddington, Lyman, McGonegal, McLeon, Mason, Ogieth, Pearce, Phelps, Player, Stater, St

the State.

Mr. Sterson has no objection to the adoption of the re-

bill.

The report was adopted.

Several standing committees reported back bills on which they were unable to act, and were discharged from further consideration.

The bill to regulate primary elections in New York came up on a third reading, and was less. Ayes, 5; nays, 45.